REMARKS

Claims 1-14 are pending in this application. By this Amendment, claim 12 is amended to correct a typographical error.

In view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks, reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested.

I. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Claims 1, 4, 7-9, 11 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 3,716,138 (hereinafter Lumsden). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

A. Claims 1 and 4

Lumsden relates to screens, and particularly to woven wire cloth in a vibratory screen used for classifying the material flowing through or over the screen. Lumsden fails to anticipate claims 1 and 4 for several reasons.

First, the vibrating screen of Lumsden is designed for classifying materials according to particle size, and is not suitable for solid-liquid separation as in the present application.

Lumsden recites a screen and not a filter. The vibratory screen of Lumsden does not comprise a filtering portion having a structure and density for accomplishing solid-liquid separation. Thus, Lumsden does not disclose the solid-liquid separation filter cloth of claim 1.

One of ordinary skill in the art understands that a screen and a filter are not the same.

A screen indicates use of a large sieve or wire mesh or riddle for sorting substances. A filter, on the other hand, must have a structure for removing the solid particles from a liquid or gas.

See the attached definitions of "screen" and "filter". The screen in Lumsden is not suitable for solid-liquid filtration as is the filter of claim 1. Thus, the structure of the screen as taught by Lumsden and the structure of the filter cloth as recited in claim 1 are different.

Second, the Patent Office cites column 4, lines 5-10 and asserts that Lumsden teaches a filter cloth that is further to be arranged against a filtering element as in claim 1 of the present application. However, the cited text only mentions use of the screens in other areas, such as mining, quarry and mechanical industries. Lumsden does not teach a filter that is arranged against any filtering element. Instead, Lumsden teaches a support with decks having a screen cloth 19 tensioned between tension plates 20 along opposite sides of the deck (see column 1, lines 63-65). Figures 2 and 3 clearly show that the screen is tensioned between the tension plates and that nothing is below the screen, and thus does not describe a filter cloth arranged against a filtering element as in claim 1.

Third, the Patent Office asserts that Lumsden discloses thicker yarns placed at predetermined intervals to provide parallel channels to the bottom surface. However, Lumsden discloses a wire screen having a symmetrical structure as shown in Figures 5, 8 and 11. The wires 26, 46 and 66 run on the upper surface side and on the bottom surface side in the screen. Thus, Lumsden does not provide thicker parallel yarns on the underside of the screen as in the present application. Lumsden discloses warp wires 65 that are maintained in spaced parallel relation by weft wires 66 arranged in groups of three at spaced intervals along the length of the warp wires. Thus, Lumsden forms a so-called long slot screen and does not provide parallel channels as in claim 1.

Moreover, between the groups of three wires 66 in Lumsden, there are only wires 69 and no wires in the same direction as the wires 66 (see Figures 10 and 11). The so-called long slot screen structure of Lumsden is very coarse, and thus would not be capable of solid-liquid separation. Even if, for some reason, the screen of Lumsden were used for liquid-solid separation, the solids would easily pass through the screen and no separation would be achieved. The liquid and solids passing through the screen would not flow under the screen,

but instead would easily return to the upper surface side of the screen. Lumsden does not disclose a filter cloth with channels wherein the sorted substance could flow as in claim 1.

Therefore, the structure of the filter cloth as recited in claim 1 and dependent claim 4 is different from the structure of the screen cloth as taught by Lumsden.

B. <u>Claims 7, 8 and 9</u>

As described above, Lumsden does not teach a solid-liquid separation filtering module to be arranged on a filtering element as in the present claims. Instead, Lumsden teaches to tension the screen between the tension plates, wherein an empty space exists below the screen. Lumsden fails to teach any filtering element, and thus no channels are arranged so that a filtered liquid could flow to the openings in a filtering element. Nowhere does Lumsden disclose a filtering module arranged on a filtering element as in claim 7 of the present application.

Therefore, the structure of the filter cloth as recited in claim 7 and dependent claims 8 and 9 is different from the structure of the screen as taught by Lumsden.

C. Claims 11 and 12

For the same reasons stated above, Lumsden fails to disclose the solid-liquid separation filter apparatus of claim 11. Lumsden does not disclose the claimed filtering module designed for solid-liquid separation comprising channels between thicker yarns provided on the bottom surface side of the filtering module. Thus, without channels, Lumsden discloses a different apparatus for a different purpose, and does not disclose the apparatus of claim 11 and claim 12 dependent therefrom.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that Lumsden fails to anticipate the subject matter of claims 1, 7 and 11 and claims 4, 8, 9 and 12 dependent therefrom. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

II. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

A. Rejection Based on Lumsden in view of Verpoest

Claim 2 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lumsden in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,184,161 (hereinafter Verpoest). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Verpoest discloses a pile thread including a textile thread, where the textile thread is an assembled combination of at least one monofilament and at least one multifilament or one monofilament and an envelope of fibers. The enveloping fibers are melted around the monofilament in order to increase the stiffness (see column 3, lines 57-65). Alternatively glass fibers are tufted on the base yarn and treated with resin in order to improve the stiffness (see column 3, line 66 to column 4, line 14). Thus, Verpoest teaches forming a strongly increased stiffness of the product and does not disclose any yarns that could bend under the forces of the weaving.

The present application discloses that by directing the filter cloth appropriately, desired points of the module can be made stiff by means of the thick yarns in the bottom. For example, when the cloth is bent transversely to the thick yarns the cloth is stiff, but when the cloth is bent in the direction of the thick yarns, it bends readily over a section between the thick yarns (see page 7, paragraph [0020] of the present specification).

On the other hand, there is no suggestion, teaching or even any need in Lumsden to arrange any yarns being able to bend at the crossing points of the yarns in the screen. In fact, Lumsden teaches to use wires made of alloys (see column 3, lines 45-48). The suggested combination is based only on the improper hindsight use of the teachings of the present disclosure. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The references

must be viewed without the benefit of impermissible hindsight vision afforded by the claimed invention. *Hodosh v. Block Drug Co., Inc.*, 786 F.2d 1136, 1143 n.5, 229 USPQ 182, 187 n.5 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Further, it would be against the teachings of Lumsden to modify the structure by adding the pile yarns of Verpoest to the screen of Lumsden because Lumsden teaches to form a screen that is not sensitive to wear (see column 1, lines 23-28). If the alloy wires of Lumsden were substituted by the yarns of Verpoest, the wearing of the screen would increase and the size of the openings would change, thus preventing Lumsden from achieving its desired effect. Thus, there is no motivation to combine Verpoest with Lumsden to achieve the featured elements as recited in claim 2.

Therefore, neither Lumsden nor Verpoest, alone or in combination, teach or suggest the solid-liquid separation filter cloth as recited in claim 2. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

B. Rejection Based on Lumsden in view of Janovac

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lumsden in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,491,517 (hereinafter Janovac). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Even if Janovac were to have been combined with Lumsden as alleged by the Patent Office, the presently claimed subject matter still would not have been achieved because Janovac does not remedy the deficiencies of Lumsden.

Specifically, Janovac also does not teach or suggest a solid-liquid filtration cloth having thicker yarns at the bottom side thereof as recited in the present claims.

Therefore, neither Lumsden nor Janovac, alone or in combination, teach or suggest the solid-liquid separation filter cloth as recited in claim 3. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

C. Rejection Based on Lumsden in view of Pedersen

Claims 5, 10 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lumsden in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,022,596 (hereinafter Pedersen). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

As stated above, Lumsden teaches to use wires made of alloys (see col. 3, lines 45-48). As such, the wires expand in length when subjected to heat. Further, mechanical tensioning plates in Lumsden cause necessary tensioning of the screen. Lumsden teaches the use of metal wires and nowhere does Lumsden teach or suggest the use of heat shrinkable yarns.

Moreover, Pedersen relates to a material for use as a tower packing medium.

Pedersen intends to increase the thickness of a honeycomb configuration of the web by heat shrinking of specifically oriented yarns.

Even if Pedersen were to have been combined with Lumsden as alleged by the Patent Office, the presently claimed subject matter still would not have been achieved because Pedersen does not remedy the deficiencies of Lumsden. Specifically, Pedersen also does not teach or suggest thicker yarns in the underside of the filter cloth set against a filtering element as recited in the claims of the present application.

Therefore, neither Lumsden nor Pedersen, alone or in combination, teach or suggest the solid-liquid separation filter cloth as recited in claims 5, 10 and 14. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

D. Rejection Based on Lumsden in view of Oksanen

Claim 6 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Lumsden in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,787,492 (hereinafter Oksanen). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Oksanen relates to a filter cloth intended for a filter which has a variable volume and is based on diaphragm extrusion. Oksanen discloses both outer surfaces of the filter cloth with protective layers. It would be against the teaching of Oksanen to leave the bottom surface side of the cloth without a protective layer, and thus the bottom surface cannot include any channels.

There is no motivation to combine a screening with a diaphragm extrusion, and thus it would not have been obvious to one skilled in the art. There is no motivation to combine

Oksanen with Lumsden to achieve the elements as recited in claim 6.

Therefore, neither Lumsden nor Oksanen, alone or in combination, teach or suggest the solid-liquid separation filter cloth as recited in claim 6. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

E. Rejection Based on Derrick in view of Lumsden

Claims 11 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,211,008 (hereinafter Derrick) in view of Lumsden. The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Derrick teaches to arrange a plurality of screens on the top of each other and to secure the screens to each other by epoxy adhesive (see col. 5, lines 32-35). Further, Derrick teaches a multi layer screen, and thus no motivation exists to use a single layer wire screen of Lumsden.

Further, Derrick teaches calendaring (pressing) the screen to form flats into the screen.

Even if Derrick would provide free channels in the underside of the screen, which is not apparent, the calendaring would destroy the channels.

Even if Lumsden were to have been combined with Derrick as alleged by the Patent Office, the presently claimed subject matter still would not have been achieved because Lumsden does not remedy the deficiencies of Derrick. Specifically, Lumsden also does not

Application No. 10/712,382

teach or suggest the solid-liquid separation filtering apparatus of the present application as

extensively discussed above.

Ш. Consideration of Information Disclosure Statement

The Patent Office indicated that the information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted

on November 14, 2003 is being considered by the Examiner. The Examiner's consideration

of the references by return of the initialed PTO-1449 is requested.

IV. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in

condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of claims 1-14 are

earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place

this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the

undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,

James A. Oliff

Registration No. 27,075

Jori B. Krischke

Registration No. 57,349

JAO:JBK/rav

Attachment:

Definitions of "screen" and "filter"

Date: August 16, 2006

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SCITE scro disp the

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*** OF (or I

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2 (with abj.) cancel or strike out (writing) with a pen or pencil; the name of Dr McNab was scratched out and or pencil: the name of Dr McNab that of Dr Dunstaple substituted.

hat of Dr Diviscopies substituted from a competition; jolie's withdraw fa competitor from a competition of the Park. It is obli to a competitor) withdraw from a competition: due to a knee injury she was found to scratch from the race. I cancel or abandon (an undertaking or project); banks seem prophred to scratch challenges down

stabilisation charges.

noun 1 a mark or wound made by scratching; the stratches on her arm were throbbing 1 [as modified] scratch marks on the window.

marks on the marks of the marks of the state of special of scratching oneself to relieve liching, he gere his scale a good scratch.

marks of the scratch of a match lighting a classet.

moul a rough hist, caused by the friction of the stylus in the groove, heard when a record is played, a mass

moul a technique, used especially in rap music, of

stopping a record by hand and moving it back and
forwards to give a rhythmic scratching effect.

2 [muss may] the starting point in a handleap for a
competitor receiving no odds, [ORIGIN: originally
denoting a boundary or starting line for sports
competitorsal.

competitors. a float a handicup of zero, indicating that a player is good eaough to achieve par on a course.

3 (mass soun) infamel money: he was working to get some courts.

- 3 [mass soun] informal morney: he was working to get some soratch together;
 adjusting laiths 4 assembled or made from whatever is available, and so unlikely to be of the highest quality: (by were fielding a scretch squad.

 2 (of a sports competitor or evena) with no handkap given.

 —PHRASES from screaton from the very beginning, especially without utilizing or relying on any previous work for assistance: he built his own computer company from scretch, sowatch a —— and especially without attending of relying on any previous work for assistance: he built his own computer company from strutch, soratch a —— used to suggest that an investigation of someone or something soon reveals their true nature: they believe that if year strutch a homophole, you'll probably find a racist, soratch one's beard informal think hard in order to find a solution to something, a feel or express bewilderment, soratch the surface of the purasormel, 2 initiate the briefest investigation to discover something concealed; they have a boring image but scratch up to the required standard; satisfactory; her German war not up to scratch, you acreatch my back and I'll soratch. DERIVATIVES soratches mean.
- DERIVATIVES soratoher neum.

 DERIVATIVES soratoher neum.

 ORIGIN late Middle English: probably a blend of the synonymous dialect words zerut and crutch, both of uncertain origin; compare with Middle Low German krutsen and Old High German krutsen.
- another term scratchboard > now
- BCRAFERBOARD.

 BCratch card > nom a card with a section or sections costed in an opaque waxy substance which may be scraped away to reveal a symbol indicating whether a prize has been won in a competition.
- scratch Cost > nos H. Ame. a rough costing of plaster scratched before it is quite dry to ensure the adherence of the next cost.
- scratchings (also pork scratchings) > plural nava Bit crisp pieces of pork fat left after rendering land, eaten as a snack.
- scratch pad b neun chiefy A. Aner. a notepad.

 aCompany a small, fast memory for the temporary Computing a sma storage of data.
- scratchplate > noun a plastic or metal plate attached to the front of a guitar to protect it from being scratched by the pick.
- scratch video > noun a video made by mixing together short clips into a single film with a synchronized soundtrack.
- synchronized soundtrack.

 scratchty > adjective (accratchies, scratchiest) (especially of a fabric or garment) having a rough, uncomfortable texture and tending to cause itching or discomfort.

 solof a voice or sound rough; grating: she drapped her voice to a smatchy whisper. s [of a record] making a crackling or rough sound because of scratches on the and jagged strokes; a sensity (she sketch of a man on a sensity).

horseback. a bad-tempered or irritable: she was a little rupt end scratchy.

DERIVATIVES SCIENCELLY SOVER, SOIS

scrawd b web [edb ob] write (something) in a hurried, careless way. Charife scrawled his signature i [so ob] he wist ferinwisel for the book of a used envelope. became a craftlible of Rhirried Careless writing; the page was covered in scrawle and doodles i (mass nous)

arns and reams of handwritten scrawl.

- ma note or message written in this way: Duncan rend the scrawl, then passed it to her.
- scraws, wen passed it to fer.
 DERIVATIVES accessive adjective.
 ORIGIN early 17th cent. apparently an alteration of
 the verb graws., perhaps influenced by obsolete
 scrawl 'speawl'.
- scrawny > adjecti person or animal) unattractively thin and bony.
- person or animal) unautactively unautactively along the person of the pe compare with archaic strumed (referring to sound).
- (referring to sound).

 Screams by web [no obj.] give a long, loud, plercing cry
 or cries expressing extreme emotion or pain: they
 could hear him streaming in pain [is sil, sore-senting)
 a harassed mum with a screaming child.
 Imposting with [ry something in a high-pletched,
 frensled way; [no obj.] I may to the hours streaming for
 help [with disclassed] 'Get out! he streamed [[with obj.] he
 streamed abuse down the phone. In trigently and
 vociferously call attention to one's views or feelings,
 especially ones of anger or distreas: [who down he
 supporters scream that he is being done an injustice [
 figurable the creative side of me is streaming out for
 attention, a informat, done turn informer, a make a loud,
 high-platched sound; sheat were screaming from all over
 the city, a [or obj. with abundal of discland move very
 rapidly with or as if with such a sound: a stell
 screamed overboad.

 I mean a long, loud, plercing cry expressing extreme
 emotion or pain: they were assessed by screams for
 help.

 In high-sitched cry made by an animal: the screams of

help.

Help pitched cry made by an animal: the acreems of the seegads, is a loud, piercing sound; the acreems of a felling bomb. If n singly informal an irrestitibly funny person, thing, or situation; the work's a creem.

ORIGIN Middle English origin uncertain; perhaps from Middle English origin uncertain; perhaps from Middle English (1975).

SCREEMER'S - sees 1 a person or thing that makes a screening sound.

screaming sound, 2 infemal a thing remarkable for speed or impact: he

2 infront a triting remaintance for speece or inspective wore a coresence of a 500 cc final.

man extremely flust ball or shot: he sent two screeners past the Oxford packetger. In chiefy US a sensational or very large headlines by death caused a front-page screener. In dead a thing that causes screenes of

3 a large goose-like South American waterbird with a short bill, a sharp bony spur on each wing, and a harsh honking call.

a Family Anhimidee: two genera and three spe

acreamingly > advect (at submodifie) to a very great extent; extremely: a screamingly duit daily routine.

SCree > now [mass now] a mass of small loose stones that form or cover a slope on a mountain.

without now] a slope covered with such stones.

origin early 18th cent: probably a back-formation from the plural stress, from Old Norse skritha 'landslip'; related to stritha 'glide'.

'landslip'; related to skriftle 'gitde'.

**Greech's bearb [no obj.] (of a person or animal) give a loud, harsh, piercing cry; she hit her brother, consing life to screech with point.

**make a loud, harsh, squeating sound: [as adjusted to be a loud, harsh, squeating sound: [as adjusted to be a screeching, she brought the car to a screeching halt.

**a [no obj., with absorbed of direction] move rapidity with such a sound: the was screeched reund a brad at speed.

**nound: the was screeched round a brad at speed.

**nound: she was screeched round: a screech of brakes.

DERIVATIVES screechest Roun, acreechy adjustive factoreschies. acreechings.**

- -blar coreachlast
- (SCIECEMEN, SCIECE COLORS).

 ORIGH mid 16th cent.: alteration of archaic scritch.

 of imitative origin.
- of imitative origin.

 screech beatle > seen an oval convex water
 beetle with large eyes, which lives in muddy pools.
 When held it squeaks by rubbing the tip of the
 abdomen against the wing cases.

 */byscole hegmann! family Hymobilise.

 screech bowl = joing an owl with a screeching call:

 **e a small American con related to the scope owle (genus Otes,
 tennily Strigides: in perfectler Otes asso), e.bst. smother term for
 BARN OVE.

screed > nous 1 a long speech or piece of writing, typically one regarded as redious.

2 justs must a levelled layer of material (e.g. cement) applied to a floor or other surface.

- applied to a moor or center serials.

 Income many a strip of phaster or other material placed on a surface as a guide to chickness.

 ORIGIN Middle English: probably a variant of the noun selegia. The early sense was 'fragment out from a main piece', then 'torn strip, tatter', whence (via the notion of a long roll or list) sense 1.
- screeding > none (mass noun) a levelled layer of material (e.g. cement) applied to a floor or other
- sersel /skri:l/ > wrb (no obj.) chishy Scottish & W. India utter or emit a high-pitched or a discordant cry or mund: screech.
- ORIGIN late 19th cent.: of imitative origin, or related to the verb skimt.

scream > som 1 a fixed or morable upright
pertition used to divide a room, give shelter from
draughts, heat, or light, or to provide conceniment

partition used to divide a room, give shelter from draughts, heat, or light, or to provide concealment or privacy.

as thing providing concealment or protection: his jeap was discretly jurked behind a screen of tree; I humbe his article is using science as a screen fire marassinel projudice. a Military a detachment of troops or ships detailed to cover the movements of the main body, is joke with modified herbisches a partition of carved wood or stone separating the nave of a church from the chancel, choir, or sanctuary. See also nece accesses, in a windscreen of a motor whicker a branch whipped accoss the sorren and sore off one of size whipers, as a frame with first wire netting used in a window or docurvay to keep out mosquittons and other flying insects, is a part of an electrical or other instrument which protects it from or prevents it causing electromagnetic interference. Il Bastonis (also servens said) a grid placed between the coasted grid and the anode of a valve to reduce the capacitance between these electrodes.

2 the surface of a cathode ray tube or similar electronic device, especially that of a television. VDU, or monitor, on which images and data are displayed.

so blank: twoically white or sinuer surface on which a

vivi. Or monitor, on which images and data are displayed.

as blank, typically white or silver surface on which a photographic image is projected: nos historian invasiblations image is projected: nos historian invasiblations and in the left of the images in the left of the images with a sorogen process in the server. In the data or images displayed on a computer screen: prusing the PI bey of one time will display a holp screen, is holosophy a flat piece of ground glass on which the image formed by a camera lens is focused.

3 Printing a transparent finely ruled plate or film used in half-tone reproduction.

4 [as sing.] a system of checking a person or thing for the presence or absence of something, especially a disease: services offered by the center include a health screen for people who have just joined the company.

5 a large sieve or riddle, especially one for sorting substances such as grains or coal into different sizes.

b were fuin shill conceal, protect, or shelter (someon or something) with a screen or something forming

or something with a screen or something forming a screen; her hair swang areas to screen her face I dight hedge screened all of the front from passer-by. Because the semanting edge seems to seem her face I dight hedge screened all of the front from passer-by. Because the semanting edge seems to see that seems of may separate something from something dangerous or unpleasant in my country a mean of my rank would be screened completely from any risk of altect. In prevent from completely from any risk of altect. In prevent from completely from any risk of altect. In prevent from the recurrence custom that your indrophone leads are properly screened from hum pickup.

2 show (a film or video) or broadcast (a television programmet): the show is to be screened by the BBC later

programme): the show is to be severed by the BBC later this year.

ints year.

3 test (a person or substance) for the presence or absence of a disease: outpatients were account for

cervical cancer.

secheck on or investigate (someone), typically to ascertain whether they are suitable for or can be trusted in a particular situation or job; all prespective presidential candidates would have to screened by a preselection consuiter. See avaluate or analyse (something) for its suitability for a particular purpose or application; only one per cent of raisfarest plants have been screened for medical (ss. a learned been screened for medical (ss. a learned after such evaluation or investigation; only flower refugees who are screened out are sent back to Victoria.

4 pass (a substance such as grain or coal) through a

perivatives filmset wib, filmsetter noue

film star > nous a well-known actor or actress in

min stock > som see stock (sense 1).

imstrip > ness a series of transparencies in a strip in for projection, used especially as a teaching aid.

color projection (filmler, filmless) (especially of fibric) thin and translucent; film white wate.

Ye covered with or forming a thin layer of something: her get were dull and films.

DERIVATIVES filmlity admit, filmliness noun.

flimy forn > soon a small ferm of damp shady places, with wiry creeping stems and delicate forked fronds which are only one cell thick. They occur chiefly in tropical and subtropical regions. e Family Hy

Filofax [fails(u)faks] > som tademark a loose-leaf notebook for recording appointments, addresses, noteboon and notes.

ORIGIN 1930s: representing a colloquial pronunciation of file of facts. - ORIGIN

filopodium /,failo(o)'poudrom/ > nom (pl. filopodia) Bloby a long, slender, tapering pseudopodium, as found in some protozoans and in embryonic cells. DERIVATIVES filopodial affective. - DERIVATIVES 1

- ORIGIN early 20th cent.: from Latin fillum 'thread' + PODIUM.

filosetia | filosotia | new (new now) flore silk, or silk thread resembling this, used in embroidery. - ORIGIN mid 16th cent.: from French, from Italian filosofia, of uncertain ultimate origin.

filovirus [ficlou,varras] > noun a filamentous RNA virus of a genus which causes severe haemorrhagic fevers in humans and primates, and which includes the Ebola and Marburg viruses.

file! [his] > nous (st. same) a monetary unit of Iraq, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, and Yemen, equal to one hundredth of a riyal in Yemen and one thousandth

ORIGIN from a colloquial pronunciation of Arabic fols, denoting a small copper coin.

Files files. French fiel > noun used after a surname to distinguish a son from a father of the same name: Alexanter Dumas file. Compare with Pans. - ORIGIN French, 'son'.

fifter > noun a porous device for removing impurities or solid particles from a liquid or gas passed through it; an oil filter.

passed through it: an oil filter.

usbort for Parmar rer iss modified a cheep filter cigarette.

as acrean, plate, or layer of a substance which
absorbs light or other radiation or selectively absorbs
some of its components. filters can be used in
photography to reduce hears, as a device for suppressing
electrical or sound waves of frequencies nor
required, a firth as arrangement whereby whicles
may turn left (or right) while other traffic waiting to
go straight alread or turn right (or left) is stopped by
a red light: [as medies] a filter ime. ma traffic light
ignalling such as arrangement, typically one parily
blacked out to form an arrow, at Computing a piece of
software that processes text, for example no remove
unwanted spaces or to former it for use in another
application.

sortware unwanted spaces or to former it for use in another application, were just oil, [often he fittered] pass (a liquid, gas, jught, or sound) through a device to remove unwanted material: the eye fitters out sitraviolet radiotion [figurates post? be put through to a secretary whose job it is to filter colks.

June oil, with solverial of direction move slowely or in small quantities or numbers through something or in a specified direction: people filtered out of the concert during the lest set. a loo oil, with solvetial for information] gradually become known: the new begon to filter in from the hospital. In oil, with solvetial for lincoln filt (of Linfle) be allowed to pass to the left or right at a junction while traffic going straight shead is halted.

ORIGIN late Middle English (denoting a piece of felt); from Prench filter, from medieval Latin filtrum felt used as a filter', of West Germanic origin and related to part'.

filterable (also filtrable) > sejective 1 capable of ing through a filter.

2 capable of being separated out by a fliter: filterable

filter bed > now a tank or pond containing a layer of sand or gravel, used for filtering large quantities of liquid.

filter cake be m a deposit of insoluble material left on a filter.

Hiter-feeding > nous (mass nous) Zoology (of an aquatic animal) Seeding by filtering out plankton or nutrients suspended in the water.

DERIVATIVES Hiter-feeder nous.

filter paper > nous a piece of porous paper for filtering liquids, used especially in chemical processes and coffee-making.

filter press > mun a device consisting of a series of cloth filters fixed to frames, used for the large-scale filtration of liquid under pressure.

filter tip > noun a filter attached to a cigarette for removing impurities from the inhaled smoke.

wa cigarette with such a filter. -- DERIVATIVES filter-tipped effective.

fifth > noun (mass noun) disgusting dirt: stagment pools of

Jillin.

sobscene and offensive language or printed material.

a current behaviour, decadence. a used as a term of abuse for a person or people one greatly despises:

Nazi filth, to so place soon the fitting lith. Informal, designary
the maller. the police

onice.

Onicin Old English files 'rotting matter, rottenness', also 'corruption, obscenity', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch wills, also to rous.

filthy bejective (filthler, filthleast) disgustingly dirty: a filthy hospital with no sanitation.

abit, inimal for weather) very unpleasant: it looked like bring a fifthy wight n obscene and offensive: firthy language. a linewat used to express one's anger and discussion and the language of the property of the prope language. I interest used to express one's anger as diagnet: you fiftly brest, is (of a recod) bad-temper and aggressives he arrived at the meeting helf an ho

filtrable > afjective variant spelling of FILTERABLE.

Herace Passers valuate specially to the mount of the period through a filter; filtrates of bacterial cultures | feats soul a few drops of clear filtrate, were high object of the remoining alkali is filtrated.

ORIGIN early 17th cent.: from modern Latin filtratificated, from the verb filtrate, from medieval Latin filtrate filtrates. ORIGIN early 17th cent.: from m 'filtered', from the verb filtrare, fir filtrum (see FULTER).

filtration > seen [mass seen] the action or process of Meering something; small particles are difficult to remove without fileren

remove without paragram.

finabries /firmbries > moun |pl. firmbries |-diff chiefy Anthony a series of threads or other projections resembling a fringe.

mount firmbries an individual thread in such a structure, especially a finger-like projection at the end of the Fallopian tube near the ovary.

DENIVATIVES firmbries adjustice.

DENIVATIVES firmbries adjustice.

ORIGIN mid 18th cent.: from late Latin, border, fringe'.

firmbriated fimbrestel (also fimbriate) > adjective 1 Biology having a fringe or border of hair-like or finger-like projections.

inger-use projections.

2 Heality having a narrow border, typically of a specified tincture.

ORIGIN late 15th cent. (in sense 2): from Latin funbriatus (from funbria 'fringe') + -zn'.

fire > soun a flattened appendage on various parts of the body of many squatic vertebrates, including fish and cetaceans, and some invertebrates, used for propelling, steering, and balancing.

an underwater swimmer's flipper.

or propeiling, steering, and balancing.

an underwater swimmer's fipper. ma small
flattened projecting surface or attachment on an
alreraft, rocket, or motor cat. For providing
aerodynamic stability, ma flattened projection on a
device, used for increasing heat transfer.

was (finned, smalleng) (so oit, with adverbid of druction)
swim under water by means of flippers: I finned
madipping the surface. The manual projection of the completed set surface to the completed set of the completed

olive, finnesi adjective (is

combination primitive ray-finned fishes.
ORIGIN Old English finn, fin, of Germanic origin;
related to Dutch win and probably ultimately to
Latin pinns 'feather, wing'.

firmagle firmerg(s) > work (with obj.) informal obtain (something) by dishonest or devious means: Ted

attended all the football games he could finagle tickets for mino oil.] act in a dishonest or devious wrangled and finagled over the fire points. DERIVATIVES finagler nown.

ORIGIN 1920s (originally US): from dialect fainaigue 'cheat'; perhaps from Old French fornier 'deny'.

final > sejective coming at the end of a series: the

final version of the report was presented.

wreached or designed to be reached as the outcome of
a process or a series of actions and events: the final
cost will easily run into six figures. wallowing no
further doubt or dispute: the decision of the judging
monel is final

posel is finel.

on 1 the last game in a sports tournament or
ther competition, which will decide the winner of

of a competition: the World Cup finals.

2 (Smalls) Bill a series of examinations at the end of

a degree course; she was doing her history feads.

a(final) N. Ame. an examination at the end of a term,
school year, or particular class.

3 Music the principal note in a mode.

4 (Music) the final approach of an aircraft to the
runway it will be landing on: the plane piloted by
Richards was on finals. PERASES the final etras

ORIGIN Middle Buglish (in the adjectival sense 'conclusive'); from Old French, or from Latin finalis, from finis 'end'. Compare with Finish.

final cause > nom Philosophy the purpose or aim of an action or the end towards which a thing naturally develops.

final clause > noun Guenny a clause expressing purpose or intention (e.g. one introduced by in that or lest).

final demand > new a creditor's last request for payment of money owed, before taking punitive measures.

final drive > none the last-part of the transmission system in a motor vehicle.

finale in north, -les > some the last part of a piece of music, an entertainment, or a pulsic event, especially when particularly dramatic or exciting: the festival ends with a grand finale, outsile mid 18th cent.: from Italian, from Latin finals (see PINAL).

finalism > now (mass now) the doctrine that natural processes, for example evolution, are directed towards some goal.
-- DERIVATIVES finalistic adjects

finalist > nous a competitor or team in the final or finals of a competition. sa student taking finals.

ma student taking finals.

Shamilty [In/nalini] beam (pt.-len) [muss now] the fact or impression of being an irreversible ending: the abrupt finality of death | [in site.] there's a dreadful finality about cutting down a tree.

no tone or manner which indicates that no further comment or argument is possible: 'No,' she said with finality. In the quality of being complete or conclusive: the desire for justice rother than finality facts challenges to decisions. In [nous now] an action or event that ends something irreversiblely death is the altimate finality.

ORIGIN mid 19th cent.: from French finalité, from late Latin finalités, from Latin finalités, from Latin finalités, complete (also -lead) beaut futh chil complete (also -lead) beaut futh chil complete fa

finalize (also -lee) by with (with oil) complete (a transaction, especially in commerce or diplomacy) after discussion of the terms.

uproduce or agree on a finished and definitive version of: cfirst intensified to finalize plans for post-were reconstruction.

DERIVATIVES finalization nom.

DERIVATIVES SIBBILIZATION now.

finally > advorb after a long time, typically involving difficulty or delay; he finally errived to join us.

nas the last in a series of related events or objects: a referendum followed by local, legislattee and, finally, presidential elections. a formous about) used to introduce a final point or reason; finally, it is common knowledge that travel broaders the haviours, in a ruch a way as to put an end to doubt and dispute: to dispel finally the belief that auditors were clients of the company.

Finall scolution > none the Nazi nolicy of

final solution become the Nazi policy of exterminating Buropean Jews. Introduced by Heinrich Hiramier and administered by Adolf Eichmann, the policy resulted in the murder of 6 million Jews in concentration camps between 1941 and 1045

ORIGIN translation of German Endlösung.

firmance |fini name, fin, 'famane| > news (mass soun) the